

belongs to Bulgaria or Serbia. That Bulgaria should mobilize Macedonians while the future of Macedonia was still at issue is declared in the highest Serbian quarters to be an affront to the Allies and the other Balkan states. One of the legations that is taking part in the negotiations outlined the situation today as follows:

Bulgaria demanded from Serbia the recession of Macedonia as an essential condition to Bulgaria's joining the other Balkan States and co-operating with the Entente Allies. The latter took up Bulgaria's claims and presented them to Serbia in joint notes. Serbia, after mature consideration, yielded to the desires of the Allies and conceded virtually nine-tenths of the territory in Macedonia which was demanded by Bulgaria. The only portion of Macedonia not conceded was a small section which was considered essential to Serbia's military defenses, but these concessions of Macedonian territory were made in order that Bulgaria give something in return, namely, the co-operation with the Balkan States and the Allies. The Allies therefore handed Bulgaria a joint note last week rejecting Serbia's concessions of nine-tenths of the disputed Macedonian territory and in effect asking Bulgaria what she proposed doing as a result of the concessions.

**Bulgaria Assumes Control.**

Now, however, before giving an answer, Bulgaria assumes that she is master of Macedonia and begins the mobilization of Macedonian residents. That is, she assumes control of Macedonia before stating what she is willing to do for the Allies in return for such control. This gives the situation a new phase which may call for another note from the Allies in addition to that of last week, asking an explanation of the Macedonian mobilization at the moment when the Allies are negotiating terms by which Bulgaria may obtain the recession of Macedonia.

## King Declares Bulgaria Is Free of Obligations

Sofia, Sept. 20.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Leaders of the Opposition have obtained from King Ferdinand assurances that Bulgaria is absolutely free from any obligations to either the belligerent groups and that the fullest attention is being given to the proposals of the Triple Entente and Central Powers alike.

The Opposition leaders were assured that the government had absolutely no intention to rupture the negotiations which are still going on with both groups of belligerents, and that the government would not undertake any action without consulting Parliament. At a propitious moment, it was added, a national coalition cabinet would be formed. These two measures—the consulting of Parliament and the formation of a coalition ministry—are the main objectives of the Opposition leaders.

The result of the conference between the King and the leaders is considered in competent circles here as having been entirely satisfactory.

—The "Narodna Prava," the government organ, discussing the conference between the King and the Opposition and King Ferdinand, says:

"The leaders of the Opposition did not behave properly in the presence of the King."

Concerning the conference, the Opposition organ says:

"We are unable to give a comforting report on the audience. The government is going its own way instead of the national way."

The city of Sofia today celebrated on a grand scale the thirtieth anniversary of the union of Eastern Rumelia to Bulgaria. Many civic bodies participated in the games, in which the military element was confined to bands and about two infantry companies. Services were held in the morning at the Alexander Cathedral, and at 9:30 o'clock in the square before the royal palace, where an address was delivered on the necessity for united action by all Bulgarians.

Although over twenty thousand persons participated in the celebration everything passed off in orderly fashion. Untoward incidents were entirely lacking, despite the absence of the military, a precaution which the Opposition had declared the government would be obliged to take. In the afternoon the school children enjoyed themselves at games in the parks, and the town generally celebrated the holiday. At night there was a great torchlight procession.

## War Moves in Bulgaria: Revolution Threatened

Athens, Sept. 20.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Advises from diplomatic sources here that the revolution has been suspended on the Bulgarian railroads since last Saturday.

Forty-five thousand Bulgarians in Macedonia and Thrace have been called to the colors.

The leader of the agrarian party in Bulgaria is declared to have threatened King Ferdinand with a revolution if the alleged Germanophile policy of Bulgaria was continued. The King is reported to have replied that the government was pursuing the policy which best served Bulgaria's interests.



Approved

Wedding Stationery

Wedding Invitations, on most superior material, skillfully composed, in English script, by hand workmanship. Per hundred, with double envelopes. . . . . \$14.50

Wedding Announcements, in the same form as above \$12.25

Each additional set of one hundred. . . . . \$4.25

Breakfast, Ceremony, Reception, and At Home Cards. . . . .

Visiting Card Plates, script engraving, name only. . . . . \$1.50

Printing of visiting cards from plate, per 100. . . . . \$1.00

We will mail upon request samples of the most approved styles of engraving and correct forms for all weddings.

**Mark Cross**

World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)

Boston 145 Tremont St.

London 253 Broadway

Paris 89 Rue St. Louis

Dealers Throughout the World

## PRIVATE HOME IN LONDON SPLIT BY GERMAN AIR BOMB.



## LONDON CALM IN STORM OF BOMBS

Continued from page 1

never been so borne home to them. Londoners declared, witnessed the destruction of parts of their city with the animation they might display over a pyrotechnic display of Guy Fawkes Day.

Mr. Palmer was authority for the statement that one of the Zeppelins which raided the center of the city on the night of the 8th was brought to earth by a shell and the crew taken prisoner.

"An American newspaper man who could not get his story past the censor told me that," he declared. "He said that two aeroplanes overtook the Zeppelin, fired sufficient shots through the aluminum bag to cripple it and forced it to descend."

**Eastern Depot Bombed.**

Part of the line of the Great Eastern Railway was damaged, and for two days sections of it were tied up. Bombs fell perilously close to the Bank of England, with its vaulted millions, and the Lord Mayor's residence.

Alfred Turner, a theatrical manager, who came on the Philadelphia, told a graphic story of the raid.

"I was in the Ambassador Theatre about 10:45 o'clock when the first bomb fell," he said. "The chorus stopped in the middle of a song, the musicians in the orchestra pit dropped their instruments, and the audience and audience alike listened. When another explosion came the tableau was dispersed in a panic."

"I made my way to the street, where a surgical mass of humanity grazed on the sidewalk, with its vaulted millions, and the Lord Mayor's residence. Close together were two enormous sausage-shaped Zeppelin dirigibles, dropping bombs in a calm, unhurried manner."

"One after another the bombs fell within 500 yards of where I stood," he continued. "With every reverberation the air was filled with debris. As if executing a prearranged movement, both Zeppelins wheeled and moved off in the direction of the Great Eastern depot. They hovered above that for fifteen minutes, dropping enough bombs to allow a very hot while it lasted."

"Then against the illumination of the great battery of searchlights that were directed upon the gas bags two British aeroplanes appeared. The shouts from the populace drowned out the roaring of the ineffectual fire from the defense guns. Higher and higher the machines went until they got out of the streets in a flash. I do not know what became of them."

**Fires Follow Bombs.**

"Fires were breaking out all over the city. Here and there flames could be seen leaping high above the roofs, but most of the conflagrations were extinguished by the Fire Department as fast as they started."

Witnessing three Zeppelin raids was enough to send Mrs. Martin Hedderley, the wife of an English automobile agent who is in this country, here to remain until the end of the war.

"I was in the theatre when the last visit was paid by the Germans," she said. "I inquired the part of the city they were over and found that it was that in which I lived. I was frantic, for my three-year-old son was at home with only the servants. I got a taxi-cab, made the driver risk his life and mine, and reached my home just after a bomb fell in our garden, blowing the place clear of shrubbery and plants, and digging a hole large enough to bury a locomotive. The house was unharmed."

H. Gordon Selfridge, formerly of Chicago, who has a department store in London, said there was little excitement. He came on the Philadelphia.

"An almost perceptible wave of hatred swept over the great crowd," he said, "but no one seemed frightened."

News that the Zeppelins had been sighted as they swept in from the sea reached London in advance of the raiders. As they flew over the city limits two searchlights picked them up. Other shafts of light swept the sky for other raiders. Almost at once the batteries began firing. There was scarcely an interval of five seconds, witnesses said, in which the balloons were above the city that shrapnel shells did not burst below them, lighting the darkness like meteors and raining bits of steel upon the roofs below.

**One Zeppelin Hit.**

Above the staccato of the smaller arms came the deafening reports of the falling bombs from the Zeppelins. Thousands of men and women, many of whom at first fled to the cellars, tilted the streets in all sorts of attire, gazing upward.

After circling the Holborn section of the city twice, the raiders withdrew. Some returning travellers were certain one of the aeroplanes disabled the aircraft. Others attributed it to a shell that burst directly under the bow of one airship.

The craft was seen to reel, and for a moment it appeared as if it were about to plunge, nose foremost, to earth. For a few moments it hovered that way, then righted itself, directed its course upward and sailed away out of sight.

On the night of September 7 three Zeppelins appeared, but did not penetrate the city further than the suburbs. Some bombs were dropped, and considerable damage was done. Isaac F. Marzouk, the financial writer, said the owners of a building in the East End

## FEAR SECRECY MAY IMPERIL BIG LOAN

Continued from page 1

charged a penny admission to sight-seers next day, and made considerable money.

In the opinion of Granville Barker, dramatist and producer, who, with Mr. Marzouk, travelled on the Rotterdam, the Zeppelin raids were the most stupor of all German tactics.

"Their damage is slight, and they can't even frighten the children," he declared.

**Raid Booms Recruiting.**

When London went to bed that night it was angry, passengers said. The following day the resentment of the public was registered on the books at the recruiting offices. Before the doors were opened in the morning long lines of men were waiting.

The estimate of the number of persons killed was generally placed at fifty. Some two hundred others were injured. The total value of property destroyed could not be computed, returning Americans who witnessed the thrilling sight said.

Not a government building, not a church, dock or a hospital was actually struck by a bomb, passengers on the Orforda declared. The destruction of the block of warehouses near St. Paul's, they said, was the greatest material damage. The chief result of the raid was to swell the number of recruits by thousands.

"They were singing in Trafalgar Square as the Zeppelins glided over their heads," said Miss Ethel M. Davis, of Bryn Mawr University. "They were singing, 'It's a Long Way to Tipperary.'"

## RUSSIAN FORCES BATTLE FIERCELY

Continued from page 1

reached a line on the Niemen. The enemy offered temporary resistance at a few points only.

The army group of Prince Leopold has reached the Golozad district at Dvinsk and the region southeast thereof, while its left wing is approaching the Myshchanka district.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen. The enemy has been forced back everywhere. During engagements of minor importance German troops took 100 prisoners.

The Russian forces retreating from Vilna, estimated at from 250,000 to 500,000 men, have one road of escape, that along the railway line through Lida and Baranovichi. In the effort to trap this army the German forces are engaged in a furious battle south and east of Vilna.

On the north, where Hindenburg's troops have reached Svirsk, and Molodechno, the Teutons are attempting a flanking movement. Here, however, their line forms a huge salient, from Dvinsk to Vilna, and sufficient Russian reinforcements may defeat the drive and capture the German forces engaged in it.

The Lida-Baranovichi road is the next objective for the invader, for along it the retreat of the Vilna forces is apparently taking place. To cut this road the Germans are attacking at two sectors. They are moving east from Orany on Lida and northeast toward Slonim and Baranovichi.

If this line is cut the Germans will be in possession of all the roads concentrating at Vilna. At Svirsk they cut the Vilna-Dvinsk road and threw their forces into the region northeast of Vilna. They hold Vileika, on the Polotsk-Molodechno road, and Molodechno on the Vilna-Minsk road.

In the south they are advancing from Pinsk on Luninets, an important junction of the Vilna-Lida-Rovno railway. The battle which means the safety or capture of the Vilna army is taking place in the railway triangle between Vilna, Lida and Vileika.

In the north, the Germans are continuing the advance on Dvinsk, which controls the Dvina line and Riga. They have taken Novo Alexandrovsk, twenty miles southwest of Dvinsk.

The advertisements appearing in "The Fatherland," the "Staats-Zeitung," the "New Yorker Herald" and several other German papers and periodicals appealing to "Germans of America" to purchase recently issued German war loan bonds had their effect yesterday in a large number of inquiries at the banking offices of Zimmerbank & Forshey, fiscal agent of the German government. Those who signified their intention of buying the bonds ranged from the upturn delicatessen dealer and butcher to the big brewer.

The amount of the new German war loan is \$2,500,000,000, which is offered at the rate of \$210 for 1,000 marks. The small bond brings \$105 in American money. Last April advertisements appeared soliciting buyers for \$10,000,000 Imperial German Government 5 per cent one-year notes, but then it was stated the proceeds would be used only for the establishment of commercial credits. Around the middle of March, however, advertisements appeared offering participation in the Imperial German 5 per cent war loan.

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"I find that men of differing sympathies in this country believe in the price of the whole crop. Wheat would be sold below the cost of production, and our farm interest be involved in disaster from which it could not recover for many years."

"And precisely the same is true in different degrees of our cotton, meat products and provisions generally."

"One who looks only at the plain fact that the grant of this credit for the purpose stated is far less an accommodation to the countries that ask it than an act of necessity for the United States. It is part of the most familiar business policy upon which a merchant who has been buying for years for cash finds it necessary to ask for a line of credit, it is granted gladly. This is done not as a personal favor, but as a matter of sound business policy. If there are millions of persons of German stock on the farms of this country, and every one will share in the benefit of preserving and

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troubling the negotiators. That is expected to take care of itself once arrangements are completed for stabilizing the exchange market. If the loan is made, and there is no expectation that it will not be, exchange rates are expected to return close to the gold shipment point.

A banker said yesterday that in all probability the demand rate for the pound sterling would fluctuate in a narrow range just under \$4.80. Normally the gold shipment rate is slightly above \$4.84, but because of the high insurance charges that have prevailed since the German submarines began their activity a pound sterling worth theoretically a pound sterling worth of gold delivered at New York. There is in effect a premium on gold in London now and that may be counted on to continue.

Contrary to popular belief, munitions exports to the Allies make up only a comparatively small proportion of the present trade of the United States with the Allies—a maximum of 25 per cent, in the estimate of a banker who is familiar with all the details. So their financing presents no difficult problem. Everything that has been taken from this country already in the way of munitions, has been paid for and is contemplated in regard to war purchases look to future payments.

The Anglo-French mission will visit the Wall Street district as a body to-day for the first time since Monday of last week. They are to be entertained at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club in the Equitable Buildings, given by A. Barton Hepburn, president of the club and chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank.

Practically all the more important bankers of the city and many from out of town have been invited to attend.

**Bank Boycott Urged in Loan Protest to the President**

Cleveland, Sept. 20.—The Cleveland branch of the German-American Alliance sent a protest to-day to President Wilson against the proposed British-French loan.

"A year ago," the protest says, "the President considered a loan by American money institutions to France a violation of neutrality."

A boycott on banks joining in the loan is urged.

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